phis, Tenu., as Second-Class Matter. ERIDAY, : AUGUST 5, 1881

BEACONSFIELD'S FAILURES.

some of the projects of his latter days have not turned out well. Sending Lorne and Louis to Caunda his proved a complete faiture. "Nobody wants Kings and Queens to ale over that country. The scientific frontier for India has not been secured, although a most unjust effort was made on Afghanican to obtain the territory necessary to retile the frontier lines." Even the Ameer the notish set on the throne there has not beer tole to hold his position; his rival, Ayoub Khan, has routed his troops, his general fled and part of his soldiers went over to the memy. In South Africa the British troops got the worst of it, and surrender was made to the demands of the Boers to secure peace. The acquisition of Cyprus was considered a great feat, but it has led to the French taking unis, and so getting into a position that may some day threaten Egypt, and which is placing strongly in position a country that may once more, some day, become an active enemy, just where an enemy can enbarrass the English on their route to India it not interfere with the Sucz canal itself. It all the political and strategic efforts made by refield there was one element that had been left out-Ireland. The disturbances of Ireland left England in no position to take rocks in Afghanistan or prairies in South Africa; there was home trouble, with stern \$1,662,419. and close hand-to-hand danger in it, and this paralyzed the hand of England, as it will ever be paralyzed until Irish wrongs are

A NEW AND PROSPEROUS SOUTH. The New York Bulletin has an article or Southern investments, in which it remarks the gratifying fact that there is an increasing disposition to place capital in Southern enerprises. The fact is indicative of the passing away of the doubt and distrust caused by ie doings of the carpetbaggers. There are still difficulties about some of the Southern State debts, but there are Northern States in oming clear that the great body of the Southern people are desirous of an honest ettlement of all public obligations. The North and Europe are investing millions in uthern property, and in business and railway undertakings, principally the latter. Existing roads are put in good condition and stocked, by new railroads new sections of country are opened up to trade, new curold ones quickened with new life. In Georgis, Tennessee, West Virginia, North Carolina and North Alabama and in Florida there is much activity in the investment of capital. Within the year past nearly \$2,000,000 have been invested by Eastern and Ohio capitaliste in cotton manufactories in Georgia; \$3,000,000 have been subscribed in New York for the development of coal and iron Pennsylvanians have put \$1,800,000 into steel works and cotton-mills in northern Alama. Wealthy Philadelphians are draining and opening up the Everglades of Flor-York and the Anglo-American Mortgage ompany have supplied a sum of \$3,000,000 to be lent on farms at seven per cent. They have an office in Atlanta. Other firms are spected to engage in similar enterprises. ollectively equally important concerns, are changing the face of things in the South spening up rich districts hitherto out of the line of traffic and neglected. The entrance of the iron horse arouses energy, encourages intelligence, gives a spur of industry, banishes stagnation, stimulates to ere active life, to an abandonment of progress, the war, and the rapid strides of quality." ree have made obsolete. With the changes thus wrought in the daily life of sands must come change of ideas, awakening of ambition, desire to improve peronal circumstances, to mingle in the world and see it. In this way the pressure of past uffuences will pass away, the feeling of isoation and narrow sectionalism will disappear, and with an expanded mind and broadand old prejudice disappear like the melting snows. These are no speculations of mere fancy, railroads, cotton-mills, iron and coal

will realize the utmost anticipations.

The outrage mills which used to be put in motion pending an important election, and cost over \$1,000,000. The company will be mpaired by inaction; they are rusty and with 30,000 steel rails for their extensions. rapidly rotting from neglect, and no amount of lubricating will put them in good running condition again. The people are weary of uth since the exposure of Dawes's outrage in Louisiana. Since Northern capitalists mmenced investing their means in the etter acquainted, they will become better friends. But the Northern press is still disposed to criticise with severity the illiteracy of the South. The Boston Journal says: "The national Government should extend prompt and generous aid toward checking this shocking illiteracy." Truly, according to this enlightened journal, the South is in a lamentable condition, and unless the national Government comes to its relief, as suggested, illiteracy is destined to swamp it. The illiteracy is the result of misfortune and not of choice. In defending the Southern people from the criticisms of

Now, we are fully persuaded that the South is not what it ought to be on the score of ed-ucation. There is room for improvement evidently, as there is room for a like provement in Massachusetts, and in all the Northern States. Illiteracy abounds there, with all their boasted intelligence and their colleges and free schools. Only a small proportion of their scholastic population, com-paratively speaking, avail themselves of the advantages offered by the schools alluded to. Thousands of young men and women grow up in the rural destricts with a mere smattering of education, receiving only its primaprinciples, and many of them hardly that, This is the state of the case precisely, how-ever much that section may deride the South for its ignorance. The better classes of the South are as well educated as the better classes of the North. They are being edu-cated at the best institutions of the country, and their attainments are as scholarly a those educated in the best institutions of the North. We do not fear the comparison. Indeed, we court it and challenge comparison. We are getting sick and tired of this eternal the South on account of its ignorall they know is a slight smattering of grammar and arithmetic, and still imagine themselves very learned and everybody around them ignorant as brutes. The South deserves to be commended—not condemned -for its earnest efforts to build up the cause of education. Of course it could do nothing in this direction during the war, and every considerate mind must know that it has telegraphed from Washington last night to had a bad chance since. Considering its Consul-General Smith for strawberries for drawbacks and its misfortunes, it has performed a work in the cause of education forward from Colonel Rhodes's farm, in sylvania, in the White Oak Mountain secsomewhat marvelous. The most of its insti- Quebec.

ally so. They have since been revived, repaired and put to work, until now they are in working order and annually sending out graduates of distinction, who are making their mark in the intellectual world, and whose influence for good will be felt in life. Every State in the South is actively engaged Every State in the South is actively engaged in building up common or free schools, and the people cheerfully submitting to taxation for school purposes. This the national government is not doing and is not asked to do

The South will work out its own siny in this respect without the generous (?) interposition of the national Government. We grant illiteracy exists among the freedmen, and to a fearful extent. This was to be expected. It could extent. This was to be expected in the continuous and the processes of education. They have their free schools just as the whites, and their normal schools, and their academies and colleges. Four millions of blacks, suddenly emanci pated, could not be educated in a day, nor it a year. It will be many years yet before that race car artake of the advantages of educa-tion ey are, however, gradually and coming up to this standard, and that achieve the aid of the national Govern-

Rev. Dr. Curry, in a recent speech before the American Institute of Instruction, presented facts supported by figures, showing that much misapprehension existed in the public mind in reference to what the South had done for educational purposes. The Union. The same thing is true of academies ern States in that year was nearly 19,000,-000, and of the Southern only a little over 8.000,000. At that time the North had 205 colleges, the South 262; the North had 1407 professors, the South 1188; the North had 29,044 students, the South 27,055; the North paid for these colleges \$1,514,293, the South

### INDIAN OUTRAGES.

A Band of Renegade Apaches Sinush

tering All in Their Path. DENVER, August 4.-The Tribune's Las egas special from Socorro, New Mexico, ays: "An engagement between a band of enegade Apaches and some Mexican ranch ers has just taken place on Red creek, in the San Mateo mountains. Seven Mexicans were wounded and one died this morning. Jovernment scouts, who arrived here this morning, report that the Indians, who are supposed to be under the leadership of Nane are coming north, killing everything in their way. A large number of defenseless whites are reported to have been killed already, and there can be no mercy expected for those yet to be encountered. Four sheep nerders have been massacred in the San Mateo mountains, and other sheep men are missing. A later dispatch from Captain Jack Crawford, at Fort Craig, confirms the above report, and says that at 11:30 o'clock the Indians jumped Mitchell's party of ten Americans and twenty-six Mexicans, out from Chloride City on trail in Red canon. rents of operations are put in movement, and The fight lasted until dark. Three Indians were killed; nine Mexicans and Americans were wounded and killed, with two others missing. All their horses were taken by the Indians. Lieutenant Guilfoyle has started

#### A TART REPLY

United States Mail Bags. TORONTO, August 4.-Referring mail-bag story telegraphed from Washing-ton, the Toronto Mail, the government organ, "It is quite true that United State mail bags have been continually used in our service, but also true that Canadian mail expended. A banking company in New bags have been used in the American service, though, on account of the greater quantity of United States mails, the balance of advantage may have been on our side. once took steps to enlarge the supply of bag for our own service, and of late the alleged rievance has been rapidly diminishing The matter is somewhat trivial for interna tional excitement, but in these dull times anything will do for a sensational incident. We are inclined to believe that if Postmaster-General James will push his investi-gations further he will find, perhaps, that American bags have not been ignorant of the use of them out of the country, and that minor postal officials of the United States old routine and indolent following with un- have not been ignorant of many considera thinking mind the worn out methods which tions involved in this international ine

Washington, August 4.—Colonel Thompson, Superintendent of the Railway Mai Service, says positively that the Postmaste at Montreal is mistaken in saying that the United States uses Canadian bags, and that the use of each other's mail bags by the two Governments is reciprocal. Mr. Thompson says that this Government does not use any Canadian mail bags in transporting dome mails. He has telegraphed to the Postmas ters'at Detroit and New York, asking then f they ever use Canadian mail bags in send ing through the United States, and is confident they will reply they do not. Mr. Thompson says that Canada uses our mail bags, but we do not use theirs. mines, and vigorous and prosperous trade

DENVER, August 4.—The blast furnace of he South Pueblo street works will be ready

ready to turn out steel rails by next Decem-ber. They have already contracted to furfor the first year. This is the first and only looked upon as quite an era in its history. As evidence of the stimulus given South Pueblo by these works, the company has sold lots to the amount of over \$100,000 since the beginning of the year. The company owns several iron mines near Placer and South Arkansas, to which tracks will be extended by the railroad company. The works will be one of the largest in the country, and the ore they will use is said to be equal to Lake Superior deposits in purity and for the manufacture of Bessemer steel.

### Defects of the Jury System.

If the right of trial by jury is acc iteau, his case may be seded to so direct public attention to oring about a reformation. ent jury law no man is qualified to act as a juror who has formed an opinion as to the case. This was one of the safeguards the decree giving an accused person a right to back in this day of the general diffusion o knowledge by the press. Where, for examthe Northern press, the Knoxville Disputch ple, can there be found twelve men of intel igence enough to try Guiteau's case who ave not already disqualified themselves by orming and expressing an opinion on i

A Murder Near Fort Wayne. FORT WAYNE, IND., August 4.- James Ba liam Howell with a rifle, killing him instantly, at 10 a.m. to-day. Howell had been engaged by Baker's wife to assist in stacking

wheat. For some reason not yet develope dered him off the farm. Howell refused t go, climbed the stack of wheat, and was sho by Baker. A son of Howell's, hearing the report of the rifle, went to his father's assist ince, when Baker reloaded his rifle, and sho at the son, missing him. Raker was under the influence of liquor. He has not yet been

Sr. Louis, August 4.-Richard Biggs, Firs Assistant Chief of the Fire Department, died this morning of affection of the lungs. He was appointed First Assistant Chief when the pres-ent department was organized in 1857, and has ance. It is about time to dry it up, and no more of it. We have seen men from the more of it. We have seen men from the North making the same charge, and as ignorant themselves as so many nules. About winning the respect and esteem of the citizens generally, not only for his merit as a fireman but for many good qualities as a man. Flags were displayed at half-mast on the

> Very Important, if True. MONTREAL, August 4.—Secretary Blaine section. Many farmers are very gloomy over telegraphed from Washington last night to the prospect.—Somerville (Tenn.) Reporter,

A REMARKABLE MAN,

Whose Death Brings to Mind Some Interesting Memories-James Robb, the Late Banker.

A Few of the Enterprises for Which H Supplied the Brains-His High Sense of Honor.

New York World, Tuesday. Full justice has not been done by the newspaper personals to the end done of James Robb, a former member of Winslow, Lanier & Co., who died on Saturday last. A Wall street banker said yesterday: "He ought to Branch bank at Morgantown, Virginia (when only twenty-two years old he had as to acreage. sen to that position from his first employ nent in it at thirteen years old as office boy ment in it at thirteen years old as office boy); the head for twenty years of the banking firm of Robb, Hoge & Co. and James Robb & Co., of New Orleans; Robb, Hallett & Co., of this city; R. Wilson, Hallett & Co., of Liverpool, and Tallant & Wilde, of San Liverpool, and Tallant & Wilde, of San Branch of the Bank of James this section is almost a total failure. The had done for educational purposes. The South, before the war, in proportion to white population, taking man for man, sustained a million; President of the New Orleans Gaslight and Banking company—the shares of which he raised to eighty good and the fruit perfect.—Hernando (Miss.) Francisco; sole owner of the Bank of James

fessors, more students, and a greater annual per cent. premium from a decost than was done in any section of the Union. The same thing is true of academies with Queen Christina of Spain in the Havana Gaslight company; the promoter and private schools. If the census of 1880, as taken by the United States authorities, be President of the New Orleans, Jackson and correct, the white population of the North-ern States in that year was nearly 19,000. stock of which he raised from six cents a share to a premium of forty per cent.; Pres-ident of the Atlantic and Great Western and Dubuque and Sicux City railways; President of the Louisiana National Bank and for some time in the firm of Winslow, La-nier & Co., of this city."

Mr. Robb failed twice for very la ge

amounts, but he subsequently paid up all his indebtedness dollar for dollar. During one embarrassment he gave a Pittsburg bank some securities which were so amply satisfactory that the bank gave a receipt in full to Mr. Robb. It turned out subsequently that the securities realized much more than the settlement called for, and the bank desired to refund, but Mr. Robb declined the offer. This excited the admiration of the bank ectors, and they expressed it in a massive silver Roman punch-bowl, and that set cost a considerable sum. A great deal of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago stock had een held in Liverpool and London by merchants, who were so pleased with the management of Mr. Robb as its President that they presented him with a testimonia the shape of a solid gold vase, valued at \$7000, which was exhibited in the Industria xposition of 1874 and was regarded there as a fine work of art. Thirty years ago Mr. Robb was regarded as one of the most valuable patrons of art in this country. His pur-chases were marked by taste, knowledge and most princely outlay. For instance, he ought the original Greek Slave, and he was the largest purchaser at the sale of the art collection of Jerome Bonaparte, of Bordentown, New Jersey, thirty-five years ago, where he purchased a Rubens 12x10 feet netitled Peace and Plenty," which now hangs in one of the rooms of his late residence at Cheviot, called "Hampden Place." This property contains about one hundred and twenty-five acres, and on it he built an elegant home for nis mother—a Gothic cottage containin hirteen spacious rooms finished in solid po ished oak and built with fine brick, with stone facings. Speaking of this home on one

1871 I retired from business with di-minished fortune I went to Cheviot, where in 1844 I had purchased a home for ago, endowed with her example, her courage and lessons to guide me as they have through he mazes of our uncertain existence and fluctuating fortunes." Speaking of his life Mr. Robb said: "My sacrifices and losses nce 1847 (thirty years), including exactions nder the penalties of the 'Community Law of Louisiana, exceed one million dollars, but my signature is not outstanding for a penny; the remnant of fortune left is equal to my wants, present and prospective; my life is one of tranquility and my daily companious hundreds of authors who instruct me in wisom and impart consolations more precious han riches, neither needed nor coveted now. His house at Hampton Place is literally aintings, engravings, carving in ivory and however, he had a domestic trouble and his oft expressed remark that he was contented in seclusion and happy with his books was the result of an effort for one who had led so active a career. One daughter maried Dr. Parrish, an eminent surgeon in Philadelphia, one a wealthy merchant of t. Louis, Mr. Miltenberger. The son, James lampden Robb, was married to a daughter of Nathaniel P. Thayer, of Boston, one of the wealthiest men in New England. The third laughter of Mr. Robb was married to a ousin of Queen Christina, and became by hat marriage the Marchioness of San

Napoleon, and in a style second only in splendor to royalty. Mr. Robb was sixty-THE DEAD PRELATE.

Short Sketch of the Life and Work of

oman. The nuptials were celebrated in the

dalmaison, the favorite palace of the first

Erastus Otis Haven, D.D., L.L.D., whose death was announced in the APPEAL of ves-terday morning as having occurred at Salem, Oregon, Tuesday afternoon, was born at Bos-ton, Massachusetts, November 1, 1820, and was a cousin of Rev. Gilbert Haven, D.D., one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episco-pal Church, who died several years ago. He graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1842, and was soon appointed instructor in Andes, who, though surrounded by birds and Amenia Seminary. He occupied a profesgame of all kinds, seldom taste animal food, sorship in that institution from 1846 to 1848, and from 1848 to 1852 was engaged in pas-toral work in the Twenty-fourth Church, New York, Red Hook Mission, and Mulberry he accepted a professorship in Latin in the University of Michigan, and in the following year was transferred to the Chair of Rhetoric and English Literature. In 1856 he was elected editor of the Zion's Herald, where he remained until 1863. During this time he was elected as State Senator, and was Chairman of the Joint Comtee on Education, and was also a member of the State Board of Overseers of Harvard Presidency of Michigan University, where he remained until 1869, when he accepted the Presidency of the Northwestern Univerelected by the General Conference Secretary of the Board of Education, to which office devoted his time until 1874, when he accepted the Chancellorship of the Syracuse University, which place he held until May, 1880, when he was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the Confer-ence which met in Cincinnati. He was a member of the General Conferences of 1860, 1868, 1872, 1876 and 1880, and was a delegate to bear greetings to the church of the English and Irish Wesleyans. After being elected Bishop he was appointed to the Pacific coast, with his home at San Francisco and since that date has been holding confer ences and attending to the other duties of his men's Rhetoric, and several other books and

## CROP NEWS.

Hay cutting is going on extensively on Grand Prairie, in Arkansas county. Natchez, Mississippi, has received its "first new bale" two weeks earlier than last year, The corn is badly blistered, and the grass rying up in all this section.-Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, August 2d. Cotton picking commenced in Monroe county the early part of this week. Vicks-

burg (Miss.) Commercial, August 3d. The corn crop is ruined in many portions of Columbia county, and the cotton is suf-fering for want of rain.—Hot Springs (Ark.) Star, August 1st. The Aberdeen (Miss.) Examiner of Wed-nesday says: "The condition of the cotton than one cent—to pay this fine of ten dollars crop was never better on the 1st of August and costs. It would be a privilege to pay a than it will be this year.

A good deal of blight and rust is reported to be in the cotton crop in this county, occasioned by the dry weather.—Rosedale (Miss.) Leader, August 2d, In some parts of this county no rain has fallen for upward of seven weeks. In these city buildings in respect to his memory, and all the city officials will attend his funeral.

| localities no crop of any kind will be raised. —Columbus Miss.) Index, August 2d. Crops all over the county are suffering from the drought. Rain is needed in every

August 3d.

A withering hail-storm passed over Pittdelegates being present from nineteen out of

utterly cleaned out along its path, which was about two miles wide. The stones were as large as guinea eggs.—Richmond (Va.) Whig,

in East Carroll parish, Louisiana, but no damage yet. The crop, although not very large, is stout and thrifty, and comparatively well fruited, and the indication at this time is us favorable as any previous year, A large yield is expected.

The cotton crop of Carroll county is the best in forty years. Dry weather is injuring the corn crop of Wilkes county. The cotton crop prospect in Forsyth county was never better. A great deal of good cotton in Chattooga county. Corn is wanting rain.—At-lanta (Ga.) Constitution, August 8d. Special advices by wire to Bradstreets some weeks since reported the probability of a short grop of peanuts this season. The crop report now corroborate the early statements. ewspaper personals to the memory of James tobb, a former member of Winslow, Lanier to Co., who died on Saturday last. A Wall street banker said yesterday: "He ought to acid a foremost place in the history and biographies of American financiers. I knew him well. In his half century of incessant

The crops during the past eight days, this section is almost a total failure. The to nothing, but the pear crop in places is good and the fruit perfect.—Hernando (Miss.) Times, August 4th.

ritten for the Appeal. MY ABSENT DARLING. dicated to Miss Lee Lena Simmons, now at Bo Aqua Springs.

BY HER PATHER. Brightly though the sun is beaming, Yet, cool breezes fan my brow, And I'm dreaming, fondly dreaming, Of my absent darling now-Of my darling, fair and petit— Wond'ring if her love can stray; Hoping that she will not let it, From me wander quite away.

Fancy brings her now before me,
On me beams her happy smile,
And the pleasing thought comes o'er me,
In it is no art nor guile;
Whate'er state she's in she shows it,
If distressed, or snd, or gay,
Every friend around her knows it,
For she's truthful as the day.

Ah! I sit me here and ponder; Can the loved forgetful be? And I wonder, fondly wonder, If my darling thinks of me; Wonder, too, if she's regretful That her "Papa" is not there? Yes, for she'ls not forgetful, But as loving as she's fair. Her soft eyes will glisten brightly.
When these words of love they see,
For she says, when they close nightly,
Then she wanders back to me;
Back to "Birdie," me, and "mother,"
Then, on wings of happy dream,
Far away to loving brother,
Near the Hudson's placid stream.

Though dear Lens-absent daughter-Inough dear Lena—absent daughter— Lonely seems the coay room, Stay, and drink thou still, "good water" Till it gives thy checks their bloom; I—we all—will think about thee, Give of love unmeasured wealth, But, awhile, will do without thee, That thy checks may bloom with health. Be thou happy; we commit thee To the care of One above;

To the care or One above; He will keep, nor e'er permit, thee Here to lack and pine for love. Every morning we implore Him, O'er thee watch and ward to keep, Every night we kneel before Him, Craving Him to guard thy sleep. Be then happy, and, while drinking Hearts may feel a twinge of pain, But these all will yield to gladness When our darling's home again. Sanots, Miss., August 4, 1881.

TOO MUCH MEAT.

Chances of Longevity Increased by a

The Gazeta de Campinas, a Brazilian pewho had arrived at the advanced age of 130 San Diego, California, had then reached 117 years, and was surrounded by children grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren, while the total number f her living descendants was 101. At Tancitero, in the State of Michoacan, Mexico, in the year 1876, an old Indian died, who was undoubtedly 122 years old, for he carried, in years old. It stated that the subject was named Juan Acosta, and was at the time of his baptism three years old

slope from Puget Sound, southward far be-youd the equator, to where the limits of the Chilian republic enter upon the rocky wastes of Patagonia, finds among the different races of the coast many remarkable instances of longevity. Old Indian men and women over whose heads the changes of a hundred winters have passed, encounter him in every vilstances of great longevity are much oftener perate zones, either north or south of the are naturally longer-lived than those of more emperate regions, or whether they are better served because of the indolent and apaious dispute among the scienitsts of this age. A "Colombian" philosopher has endeavored to solve the problem, and has succeeded to his own complete satisfaction, if he has not convinced those who incline to a contrary opinion. He says that the people of the tropics, particularly the aborigines, seldo

animal food of any kind. As a proof he cites the Indians of the foot hills that line the annually assume more serious proportions. We are a "meat-eating" people, for animal food is seen on the tables of most of our citizens at every meal. Thus it may justly be said that we eat more meat than is actually good for us. When we reflect upon the imense number of cattle which are annually slaughtered in this country, and that each urnish it with food: the vast extent of land required to support these cattle may be esti mated. The time will come when this land will reach far beyond the means of the poor and when that time does come, animal food will as seldom be seen on our tables as or

those of the people of Europe. Meanwhile, if the Colombian philosopher is correct in ais deductions, we need not grieve much over the anticipated scarcity of our pet dish; for the land that fattens one "beef" will furnish vegetable food for several adult human beings, while, at the same time, a long life re-sults from a strictly vegetable diet. New York World, 2d An immense turtle was towed to the doc posite Fulton Market yesterday, which had been caught by the crew of a "bunker" fishing steamer after a two days struggle The turtle is about nine feet long, and weighs probably 2000 pounds. It is known as a lyre turtle, from the peculiar shape and marks of its top shell, which are fabled to

> A Praiseworthy Proposition Cincinnati Commercial

The meanest man in America has been found in Ohio, we regret to say. He is one Morrison, of Brownsville, near Newark, who,

In addition to Mr. O'Dynamite Rossa, we have in this country Mr. Leo Hartmann, who made elaborate and desperate attempts to assassinate the Czar; Mr. Crowe, the manufac turer of machines to commit wholesale murder, because there is need of land reform in

Ireland, and the assassin Guiteau. COLUMBUS, August 4.-The State Prohibi tion, a few days ago. The tobacco crop was | voted to preliminary business.

Gov. Brown's Emphatic Denial of the Statement Calling in Question the Condition of the Company.

by the Bear Interest or a Rival of

A letter was published yesterday in a morning newspaper, headed "advertisement," giving a series of tables and claiming that the Texas and Pacific railway was in a bad financial and busines condition, Among siness life he has been cashier of the els is looked for. In North Carolina it is ings had not been much more than enough to

> the publishing of such an absurd letter, ex-cept one of two things—either it is a 'bear' document intended to impair our securities or it is the scheme of a rival company to dehus retard our progress."

> Continuation of the Northern of Frank Continental line from Sherman to Fort Worth, eighty-nine miles, and from Fort Worth westward to El Paso, 360 miles, mak-ing in all 893 miles of road now being ope-"What are the facts as to the statement that in addition to the issuance of first mortgage bonds at \$25,000 per mile for the ex-tension of the line from Fort Worth to El Paso, there are also to be issued income and land-grant bonds at \$7814 per mile?"
> "That statement also is false. Income and land-grant bonds are not to be issued on any part of the line between Fort Worth and E

Paso. The lands earned from the State of Texas for the construction of that part of the line are embraced in the first mortgage "It is stated that the interest on the ir ome and land-grant bonds heretofore issued

on the lines east of Fort Worth is unpaid and that those bonds are a lien on the income of the company, 'above the first and con-olidated mortgage bonds.' Is that so?"
"No. The lien of these bonds on the company is secondary to the liens of both the first and the consolidated bonds. They are a first lien on the lands acquired from the State of Texas for constructing the com-pany's lines east of Fort Worth. Otherwise hey are what the term 'income bond' implies. The interest up to July 1, 1881, has been discharged in scrip as authorized by the bond itself, as well as by the mortgage, and no interest charge has accumulated against the company. The lands mortgaged to secure these bonds amount to within a small fraction of 5,000,000 acres.' "But it is said that these lands are of no

"On the contrary, the lands are of excellent quality and will compare favorably with the best lands in Western Texas, where he larger proportion of them are located. Hitherto they have been too remote from the horoughfares of the nation to be salable, but now that they are being penetrated by the extension of the Texas and Pacific they are coming into demand, and I do not doubt that within a few years they will be worth three

"What deficiencies of the fixed charges against the road remain unpaid, and how have the fixed charges been paid?" "There are no fixed charges against unpaid. They have all been paid from the carnings of the npany, with the exception of the interest income and land-grant bonds, paid, a I said before, by the issuance of scrip, which s in no sense a charge upon the company. "Is it true that there is a great scarcity of vater on the western extension?" "The graders and track-layers have found o difficulty in procuring ample supplies of no difficulty in procuring ample supplies of good fresh water. Over the 300 miles of road now constructed west of Fort Worth the sup-

ply of water for engines, except in one or two laces, is ample. n that extension? "Far better than they were on the Union and Central Pacific lines when first constructed. The western extension is penetrat-ing country unsurpassed in that section for ments are rapidly following the construction of the line, and it is not unreasonable to ex-press the belief that the country immediately

Proceedings of the Second Day's Sess of the National Society. Boston, August 4 .- The second day's ses sion of the National Catholic Total Abstin-ence Union was preceded by a solemn requiem Conception. The following resolutions were adopted: That we acknowledge with gratible diet. As our republic becomes more tude the encouraging words of our hierarchy densely populated this food problem will and the zealous efforts of their priests, who during the past have favored the good cause we hope that their success will be a stimulus to still more earnest efforts in the future That it is to the interest of every citizen of will prosper and industry will flourish: the nbiased testimony of thinking men and the daily experience of those in authority are ready started shows they are alive to its benwill bring up good children. That while the organization of cadet societies is not aladvocate, in season and out of season, the cause of total abstinence. The seventh resosectings attractive. The eighth tenders thanks to the clergy and press. A resolution of sympathy with the Irish people in their struggle for land reform, and declaring the Land League has no more efficient supporter have suggested to Apollo the form of his harp. The flesh of the lyre turtle is poisonous, so that the only value of this specimen is as a curiosity. Mr. A. W. Roberts, the writer on ichthyology, says that turtles of this species are very rare, and that none has district societies; sympathy with all temperbeen on exhibition for many years. A fine ance organizations; urge inmates of prisons specimen was burned at Baraum's Museum and reformatory institutions be allowed to worship God according to their own belief urge better observance of the Sabbath by abning from drinking, and ask the co-operation of all good citizens in the work of se-curing such better observance; protest solemuly against the present desecration of the Sabbath; call attention of the Government to

when he heard of the shooting of Garfield, said he hoped he would die, and was slapped in the mouth. It is an outrage that the man who slapped the dirty dog has been fined for committing an assault. There should be a when he heard of the shooting of Garfield committing an assault. There should be a subscription—no one allowed to give more Minnesota, was chosen. Donovan, Hartman, Crowe and Guiteau

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

the drum for the Ancients in company with the famous fifer, Si. Smith. These two form the principal figures in the celebrated paint-ing of "Yankee Doodle," and several years ing of "Yankee Doodle," and several years ago an eccentric person bequeathed his skin for a drum-head, upon which every 4th of July morning, at Bunker Hill, Major Dan Simpson should beat Yankee Doodle. Major Warren Simpson is seventy-three years old, and a very prominent drummer. Of his sons, Henry Simpson is the best band and orchestra drummer in Boston, and Andrew Simpson is the present leader of the drum Simpson is the present leader of the drum.

New York World 94 Simpson is the present leader of the drun operating the road had not made any report except those in Poor's Manual, that the earn meet fixed charges, that the company's lands were of "no great value," and that the character of the country through which the road would have to run "would seem to be an insurmountable obstacle to the building up of a local business." A reporter of the World called upon Governor Brown, of Texas, and Vice-President of the road, to ascertain what truth there was in these statements. When truth there was in these statements. When the Governor had read the advertisement, he

"No; there is no truth in any part of that statement. I don't know what would prompt stroy the public trust in the enterprise and "Is it true that no reports of the financial condition and business of the Texas and Pa-

cific road are made, other than those found in

"It is not true. Reports have been made annually to the stockholders by the Board of Directors, which have been widely circulated. Moreover, annual reports of the financial condition of the company have been made to the light of the company have been made to the light of the company have been made o the Interior Department, as well as to the tate of Texas." "Is the mileage, 444 miles according the advertisement, correctly stated?"
"No; to those 444 miles should be added the continuation of the Northern or Trans-

to secure the issue of \$25,000 per mile construction bonds."

place at Monroe, and strange to say, after a

tributary to the line will be peopled much more rapidly than any part of the United States has been in the past. The charge that

the line penetrates an uninhabitable region is made either in utter ignorance of the facts or in utter disregard of the truth."

CATHOLIC ABSTAINERS.

proportion as the vice of intemperance de-creases, so will men become better citizens and more upright in their dealings, trade in the suppression of so odious a vice. That we view with just pleasure the rapid progress of the cause among the ladies of the land, and the number of ladies' branches alefits, and is the harbinger of bright prospects for the rising generation, for good mothers together dead, we regret the apathy in their formation, and we again urge with all our power the organization of cadet societies in every parish. That, recognizing the powers of the press, we call on Catholic papers to lution urges the importance of making the

Wouldn't Stand the Process. rogues' gallery at Erie, Pennsylvania, and swore that he would kill whoever attempted to force him before the camera. Legal

size up with our bank account. Ancient and Honorable Drummers Springfield Republican. Springfield Republican.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Novelty Rubber company struck for ten per Drum and Fife Corps, the principal and best | cent. increase of salary to-day.

organization of its kind in Boston, has been induced by its friends in this city to take part urnament to be held here Au

gust 4th. Their coming may prove of unusual interest, as it is possible the veteran drummers, Major Dan Simpson and Major Warren Simpson, will accompany them. The former, though ninety-one years of age, is hale and hearty, and for sixty years has beat the drum for the Angiestic Signature. Of Course These Persecuted Public Ser vants are Responsible for the

> But Whether It is Their Talk or Their Tonle which Harms Is not Made Plain.

New York Times. It is undeniable that Americans of the Eas ern States are steadily decreasing in statur There was a time when the Yankee was pro verbially long and lank, but at the preday the long variety exists only in the back-woods of Maine and New Hampshire, while the Yankee of Boston, New Haven, Provi-dence and other large towns is about the size of the average Frenchman. In New York the mean hight of its native-born inhabitants CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., August 4.—To-day the first morning sermon was delivered, and the tenth Missionary Conference was held. The topic of the hour was Home Mission still less. The young men of society and broking proclivities are more frequently un der than over five feet. In the country town the hight of the men seems to vary inverse as the size of the population, and among the farmers we meet with tall and well-form figures. As we go west, the average high

the plans for raising money in Sabbath-schools for Foreign Mission work. The steadily increases, except in the large church of twenty years hence is now in the the Sabbath-schools, and therefore the Sunand in the Northwestern and frontier State a man who is less than six feet high is re lay-schools should grow gradually into the garded as a peculiar and unfortunate person. If, now, we look at Europe, we find that in practical, active missionary work of the church, making at least quarterly contribu-tions to the Home and Foreign Missions. they are of respectable hight. The Scotchmen are as long and lank as the men of Maine and Minnesota, and the Englishman is Rev. Dr. Barnitz, of Virginia, said that calling Sunday-school contributions for selfordinarily fully five feet ten inches high, exoutside mission works makes Sunday cept in London, where a smaller variety of Englishman is occasionally met. In France, schools grow and prosper.

C. M. Nicholls, of Springfield, Ohlo, mentioned a church which had sent one of its pupils into the field in Africa, and anon the other hand, the men have dwindled steadily during the last hundred years that the standard of hight for admis army has been repeatedly lowered. In Spain and South Italy men are small, whereas in North Italy and most of Germany they are as tall as Englishmen. Wherever we find a small race of men we can easily ascertain that they have decreased in stature within a century and that this decrease is still in account. Dr. Goodell, of St. Louis, said that the American Home Missionary Society (Congregational) had raised \$300,000 during the Dr. Flingle said that the united brethren had spent \$60,00 on home work. Rev. C. P. Hare, of Buffalo, reported that century, and that this decrease is still in progress; while in countries where men are of medium hight no tendency to grow either shorter or taller is perceptible. From these \$300,000 had been expended by the Methodists in the same behalf.

Rev. Mr. Comer, of Eric, said that the data it is apparent that there exists some cause which is shortening the stature of cer-Methodist schools were required to be mistain races of men; that this cause is more active in cities than in the rural districts, and that it does not exist in wild regions remote from civilization—such as the Scotch High-lands and our Western frontier States. To ascertain what this cause is should be the

Seapolitans, but as neither the church nor

the State exercises oppression directly on the crown of the head and in a line with the

Scotland, in England outside of London, in Lombardy, in Germany, and in the rura

listricts of the United States, they are tall

Where it is the usual custom for men to be

the decrease in stature of the commun

depressing influence, interferes with the physical growth of their victims, but this suggestion is readily refuted by the fact that

gestion is readily refuted by the fact that Frenchmen are notoriously gay, while Eng-lishmen, who shave themselves, are sombre.

Great depression of spirits is undoubtedly produced by the conversation of barbers, but

this depression is temporary, and there is no a particle of evidence to show that depres

sion of spirits, to whatever cause it may be due, ever affects the stature of the person af

flicted. Neither will it do to say that tonic

interferes with the growth of anything-not

even the hair. Tonic is physically harmless It consists merely of water mixed with a lit

tle alcohol and some innocent coloring mat-ter and perfumed according to the barber's

taste. How can such a mixture hinder the

growth of a man's leg or prevent the due ex

pansion of his chest? The evils of tonic are great, but they are confined to the

pocket and the morals, and it is impossi-ble to believe that any man has been made

an inch shorter or taller by tonic. But if we eliminate from the problem both the conver-

sation and the tonic of barbers, what remains

in connection with the act of being shaved

by a barber to which we can attribute the

progressive shortening of men? To this

juestion no answer can as yet be returned

Perhaps years of patient investigation will be required before the desired answer is

found. Of the shortening influence of bar-bers there is no room for doubt, and the rem-

edy, to-wit, the extermination of barbers, is self-evident; but we must sadly confess that

wherein the shortening influence of barbers

Jememiah O'Donovan's Paper.

New York World.

We learn from the London Standard e the 20th ultimo that "O'Donovan Rossa's

newspaper prints prominently a black-bor-dered warning to Irish landlords," etc. We

think that we are saying no more than the truth when we say that for every man in

impressed by it there are a hundred in Nev

York to whom the first intimation of the

appearance of such an article, or in fact of the existence of Mr. Jeremiah O'Donovan's

paper, will be conveyed by the republication of the Standard's dispatch. This is the "silly season," we know, in London journalism, but surely the editors can find interest-

ing stories about mammoth gooseberries without having similar stuff cabled all the way from New York. Mr. Jeremiah O'Don-

ovan is harmless, and whenever the London

papers stop advertising him he will have to work for a living.

Hon. Milton, Sayler, of Ohio, in conversa-tion recently said of Senator-Elect Lapham

"He is a man of undoubted ability, and is

Congress showed himself to be an intelligent

positive, and upright member of the lower

House. Personally he makes many friends. During the South Carolina dispute we were

members of the same committee. Mr. Lap

thing, and proved himself a hard fighter for

the minority. There are many Senators rep

resenting leading and influential States wh

do not possess one tithe of Mr. Lapham'

A Victim of Ten-Cent Literature.

Deadwood Times.

According to the Pierre Journal, Joseph B. Hickok, the only son of the late "Wild Bill," who was murdered in Deadwood by Jack McCall, is en route to this city. The

lad is only fifteen years old, according to our

Missouri river cotemporary, and is a deaf mute. That paper also says that the young

boy's mother resides here. This is a mis-take. Madame Lake, the alleged mother of

this boy, is dead. She died in Cuba som

time ago, and what is more, there was no issue from the marriage of Wild Bill with

Madame Lake. The youth is evidently an impostor, a victim of ten-cent literature.

Wheat in Minnesota

476,000 acres of cats and 203,000 acres of

D. Hirsch & Co.'s Old Judge cigars, factory

973, 3d Collec, Dist., N., Y, are best, 3 for 25c.

barley.

ham insisted on going to the botto

London who is cognizant of this

consists we have not the slightest idea.

Rev. Dr. Berger, of Dayton, Ohio, saidthat the same was true of the United Brethren Dr. Wood, of Xenia, Ohio, said that the Presbyterian Church expended about \$450, 000 annually.
Dr. Goodell, of St. Louis, stated that Drury luty of every philosephic lover of his race Scientific persons have paid little attention to this subject, and when they have mentioned it they have thrown no light upon it. We have been told that Frenchmen have grown shorter because of the revolutions College, of Springfield, Missouri, had this year graduated seven students, all of whom Rev. J. D. Stewart, of Hastings, Nebraska urged the importance of the infusion of a which have taken place in France, but why revolutions should have this surprising ef-fect we are not told. Then it has been as e missionary spirit in adults as well as erted that the Roman Cathelic religion, to gether with oppressive governments, have reduced the size of the Spaniards and the

NEWS FROM OUR NEIGHBORS.

sion organizations.

HOME MISSION WORK.

Schools for Mission Work.

of Raising Money in

Complaint is made of scarcity of water in Foxes among the henneries of suburban Two colored boys, William Stephens and

spinal column of the Spaniard or Neapoli-tan, why should the subjects of Isabella and Bomba and the supporters of the Papacy grow smaller? Even if this curious theory Willie Brooks, "went fighting" in Nashville Monday night, during which the latter was seriously, if not fatally, stabbed by the did account for the small stature of Eu peans, it would not account for the disar peans, it would not account for the disap-pearance of tell men from Boston and New York, and would be in conflict with the fact that the Roman Cath-olic Lombards, in spite of centuries of op-pression, are still reasonably tall men. The true scientific way of solving the problem is to find some peculiarity, either The favorable report on the bill to appro-priate \$20,000 for rebuilding the North Geor-gia Agricultural College, at Dahlonega, will probably secure its passage without serious

of climate or circumstance, which exists where men are growing smaller and does not exist where a normal hight is maintained. We do not need to look far to find At Birmingham, Alabama, Mrs Lockhart poured coal-oil on the wood in order to make a fire. The fire reached the can, the can ex-ploded, and the lady and one of her children were burned to death.

of masked men appeared at the jail in Paris, Kentucky, and demanded the prisoner Jim Offutt, but the jailer had made his escape with the keys. The city was aroused and the mob foiled. While the family of Perry Lawler, col-

shaved by barbers, they are small. Years ago every New Englander and every New Yorker shaved himself, and their average red, were seated in their cabin on the Jehu stature was the same as that of the Maine Lawler place, in Madison county, Alabama, backwoodsman who has never seen a bar-ber'sshop. The decrease in the stature of Americans of the Atlantic States, of French-Tuesday evening of last week, lightning de-scended and killed the wife of Perry Lawler and a son more than half-grown. men, Spaniards and Neopolitans, has in every instance begun soon after the introduc-tion of the practice of being shaved by bar-There were 750 distilleries in operation in the United States last year. Of this number, 254 were in Kentucky. North Carolina had bers. It would be worse than folly to sup a greater number than Kentucky, but Tenpose that this is a mere coincidence, and nessee makes more fine whisky than all the other States of the Union combined. that the barbers are not the real cause o ties in which they flourish. Why bar-bers should have this curious and disas-Four colored men murdered a negro woman two or three days ago near Walnut Grove, Georgia. Their trial has just taken trous effect is certainly very strange. It may be said that their conversation, by its

full investigation they were discharged or the ground that the killing was done in self The fragmentary portions of the body of a outh of Carter's Creek Station on the Cir innati Southern railway, Tuesday morning. The man was supposed to have gone to sleep on the track and was run over by several freight-trains during the night. His body had been torn to fragments, and these and blood were strewn along the road for some distance. He was so badly used up that he

ould not be identified. A. R. E. Zuker, an architect, and Hugh Wilson, of Meridian, Mississippi, met on the street Tuesday afternoon, when Zuker asked Wilson to retract some remark Wilson had nade against him, when Wilson replied tha e would retract in this way, striking Zuke in the eye, breaking his spectacles and cut-ting his nose. Wilson pulled his derringer, puting it within a few inches of Zuker's br out it snapped. Zuker then pulled hi when Wilson ran, Zuker firing at him three

imes, one shot taking effect in his leg; one shot grazed a bystander's face. Frankfort (Ky.) Yooman, August 2d: "The his point is quite noticeable, and many per ons are disposed to attribute the mortality the large quantity of distillery slops emp satisfied with this explanation, since there is have been dving from the same cause for the ast six months. The slop, after all, is nothing but cornmeal with its spirit extracted and if any deleterious elements attend it, why other cause which science has not yet discovered ered. The occasional dying of fish in lakes. ponds and rivers upon which there are no distilleries has been observed for years

Might not the poisoned dogs thrown into the river have something to do with it?" Brooklyn's Day of Rejoicing. NEW YORK, August 4 .- Mayor Howell, o Brooklyn, decided that there should be a day for rejoicing when it was found that President Garfield was convalescent, and that the Fourth of July exhibition of fireworks, postplaces fixed upon by the committee having the matter in charge. To-day, in accordance with the wishes of the Mayor, the citizens of Brooklyn are showing their gratitude for the President's escape by decking their dwellings with flags and bunting, for which there has been a great demand. The public building especially the City Hall, the Courthouse an Municipal building, have been handsomely decorated, and on every hand are indications of rejoicing. In all the public departments the offices were closed at noon and business was suspended. The display of freworks this evening will be on a grand scale, and the City Hall will be brilliantly

Good Words for the Bluff City. Colonel Sam Boyd, of New Orleans, in a talk with a St. Louis Globe-Democrat reporter the other day, gave the following interesting oints on the sanitary condition of Memphi In that city they have adopted the under change in the condition of the atmosphere is subject of immediate notice to traveler who have visited Memphis is former days Why, two years ago I could scarcely remain way up here I stopped at that hotel again, and I never spent a more pleasant and de-lightful time. My word for it, Memphis will have no more fever epidemics, either. In fact, I think it is being banished from the

Wilbor's Compound of Pare Cod-Liver The advantage of this compound over the Sr. Paul, August 5.-The official figure plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the | for the total wheat acreage of Minnesota for oil is entirely removed, and the whole ren- 1880 was 2,960,000 acres, and for 1881 onl of force him before the camera. Legal opinion was given that compliance with the order could not be violently enforced, and he triumphed.

Not Quite Prepared to Buy.

Oursy (Col.) Muldoon.

King Kalakana has notified us of his desire to sell the Sandwich Islands. At the present a sandwich without the islands would about size up with our bank account.

Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered palatable. The offensive tasts of the oil has long acted as a great objection to its oil has The Girls Want More Money.

New Brunswick, N. J., August 4.—One

BLAME THE BARBERS.

Mammoth Drug House! Degeneracy Complained of,

REMOVAL!

For the purpose of conducting the general DRUG, PERFUMERY and NOTION BUSINESS upon a more extensive plan. All friends and other purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock. STRICTLY HEADQUARTERS FOR PURE GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES." IS-NEARLY OPPOSITE THE OLD (23 YEARS) STAND.

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Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. MILBURN'S PATENT

Carver Gin and Machine Co., cor. Shelby and McCall Sts., Memphis

does not exist where a normal hight is maintained. We do not need to look far to find this peculiarity. It is found in the barber's HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

TINWARE, LAMPS, ETC., **MACHINERY** and **MACHINERY** FIXTURES **GUM & LEATHER BELTING IN THE CITY** 

Nos. 310-312 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS NEW FIRM.

LUMBER MERCHANTS DOORS, SASH, BLINDS and MOLDINGS, FLOORING Ceiling, Siding, Shingles, Lath, Etc.

Price Lists, Estimates and Molding Books Mailed on application. "Get 500 HHDS.

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Work in the Foundry and Machine Shop Line

WETTER, LANGSTAFF & CO. HARDWARE JOBBERS

STOVES, TINWARE, LAMPS, OILS Mantels, Tinners' Stock, Agricultural Implements.

Early Breakfast, Champion, \_ALSO FOR\_ Bluff City, Etc. Hall's Safes, Fairbank's and Buffalo Scales, Haiman's Universal Stock and Scraper-OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS,

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THE COOL AND PLEASANT ICE CREAM PARLORS

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